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THE WORLD'S  
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THE WORLD'S  
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Per Day.

Minister WILLIS should be instructed to pack up his letter-writing outfit and come home.

Let the promoters of the Hudson River bridge remove the piers and thus secure free and fair legislative navigation.

There are excellent reasons for believing that the Greater New York idea can be accomplished without resorting to an elopement.

Gov. WAITE is inclined to suspect that the political walking delegates have been at work on the Colorado Senate. It refuses to work.

Mr. OLNEY will probably perceive that the people who are not in sympathy with his fondness for trusts are becoming noisy and clamorous.

Candidate QUIGO says his election would smash the Wilson bill. Can it be possible that QUIGO is trying to break into Congress under false pretenses?

In view of the methods of Boss PLATT at Albany it would be an injustice to compare him to the overseer of a Louisiana sugar plantation in slave times. That is, it would be an injustice to the Louisiana overseer.

The manufacturing interests of the country will be satisfied with the Wilson bill after it has become a law. Their protests now are largely a matter of form. Pass the bill and let them get back to business.

No pretense of "reform" made by those who have habitually prostituted themselves to the worst uses of partisan politics will deceive any sensible person as to the real meaning of the perennial attempt of Albany to deprive New York City of local self-government.

Minister WILLIS has been more discreet than his instructions, it is true, but he has so clearly rendered himself unfit to represent this country at Honolulu that he should be transferred at once to the capital of some country in which he has never been engaged in an intrigue for the overthrow of the existing government.

The letter of SETH LOW to HAMILTON puts the case against a four-headed police commission tersely and strongly. Mr. Low is as high an authority as we have on the problems of municipal administration. His judgment is worth at least one hundred times

as much as PLATT's or CROKER's in any point except the facilities for stealing. Whether or not the Republican revolt against PLATT in the Legislature will amount to anything remains to be seen, but there is slight ground for hope. Speaker MALBY appears to have become a very slave of the boss, as contemptible as his immediate predecessor in the office.

The nomination of WHEELER H. PECKHAM to be Justice of the Supreme Court is one quite free from the possibility of such objection as was urged against that of Mr. HONKSBLOWER. Mr. PECKHAM's distinction at the bar is ample to justify the assumption that he is qualified, in point of learning and ability, for high judicial place. On the other hand, Mr. PECKHAM's relations to the factional controversies in New York State politics are such as to provoke a renewal of the feud between the President and the New York Senators, and probably to accentuate the bitterness of that quarrel. The nomination creates a situation which may bring on a determined and bitter struggle to decide whether the President or the New York Senators are the stronger in the Senate. Such a contest for mastery will be full of interesting possibilities, not all of them free from peril to grave public interests.

#### THE BETTER DATE.

The Tariff bill as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means fixed Aug. 1, 1894, as the date when the free-wool clause should go into effect.

This was intended to give the manufacturers who use wool a reasonable time for working off their products made of taxed wool, and otherwise adapting themselves to the changed conditions.

But in Committee of the Whole an amendment making the free-wool clause take effect immediately upon the passage of the bill was adopted. This committee amendment has yet to be voted upon by the House. It ought to be rejected.

It is contrary to the theory of this bill to work unnecessary harm to any interests. The interests of the consumers who have suffered grievously under the McKinley tariff are primarily to be considered, but not in a spirit of revenge. Those who are engaged in a business which requires some time for its readjustment should have the necessary changes made as convenient to them as practicable.

It will be a great thing to get wool put on the free list. If nothing else were accomplished, this alone would be a notable reform. It would surely lead to others. It is really the vital feature of the Wilson bill. A matter of three or even six months in the date when wool shall become free is relatively of small importance. Certainly it is not worth the risk of losing any votes for the bill as a whole.

The House will be wise to keep close to the programme of Mr. Wilson's committee. The impatient reformers will make most speed in this way.

#### THE SHAME OF OLNEY.

In the platform upon which Mr. CLEVELAND was elected the National Democratic Convention said:

We recognize in the trusts and combinations which are designed to monopolize capital and secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but believe their evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, even with such further legislation as is necessary to restrain their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

Many of the declarations in that platform were opposed and fiercely debated in the committee which framed the Democratic creed of 1892. Many of them were modified and made the subjects of compromise. Not so with this declaration. It was enthusiastically and unanimously adopted in the committee as an utterance of the common thought of Democracy throughout the Union. When it was read in convention the applause, bursting from the lips of every member of every delegation, compelled a prolonged suspension of the proceedings.

Did these things mean anything? Was the declaration so enthusiastically received a true expression of Democratic thought, or was it a hollow mockery of empty words? Did the promise thus made of relentless war upon trust monopolies win for Mr. CLEVELAND any of the votes by which he was elected without aid from the popular hope that under his Administration something effective would be done for the restraint of the conspiracies of greed against need?

Again, in his inaugural address Mr. CLEVELAND himself selected this as one of the themes upon which he felt it incumbent upon him to address the people. He characterized the trusts as "conspiracies against the interest of the people," and declared that "to the extent to which they can be reached and restrained by the Federal power of the General Government should relieve our citizens from their exactions and interference."

Did Mr. CLEVELAND mean anything by this utterance? If so, why did he select for Attorney-General one of the most conspicuous trust attorneys in the country? Why did he choose a man who had openly proclaimed his conviction that all the laws enacted or possible of enactment in restraint of these conspiracies must be "unconstitu-

tional and void?" Why did he place at the head of the law department a man whose associations and sympathies were known to be with the conspirators, his personal friends and his richly paying clients? Why does he retain this man in his Cabinet now that he has made of his official report a brief in behalf of the very conspiracies he is officially set to prosecute? Why does he not ask for the resignation of an Attorney-General who officially declares that these "conspiracies against the interest of the people" are as innocent in law and as void of offense in morals as any ownership of property or any transaction of legitimate business?

Why does not OLNEY resign an office the duties of which he is unwilling to perform? Why does he not cease to be attorney on both sides of a case? Why does he not withdraw from the Administration whose most solemn pledges he repudiates? And if his own sense of the impropriety of his attitude is not sufficient to induce his resignation, why does not Mr. CLEVELAND demand his retirement in order that the Administration may keep faith with the people and fulfill his own and his party's pledges?

Every day of OLNEY's continuance in office is a day of shame to the Administration and a day of wrong to the country.

#### NO PRESS CENSORSHIP.

The old Comstock bill has been revived. Mr. HAYES of Iowa, has introduced it in the House.

It is a bill bad all over and clear through. It empowers the Postmaster-General to exclude from the mails any publication which he may think deserves too much attention to reports of crime or to "stories of immoral deeds."

That is to say it makes of the Postmaster-General an arbitrary and absolute censor of the press. It empowers him to decide what newspapers shall or shall not publish, whether he is or is not a person qualified, as usually he is not, to render an intelligent judgment upon such a question.

But worse still, it empowers the Postmaster-General, upon a plea of moral sensitiveness, to exclude from the mails any newspaper which may effectively criticize the Administration.

It would be an intolerable tyranny to lodge such power in any Government official or in anybody else. A free press, answerable in the courts for any offenses it may commit against law or morality, is the foundation of free government. A bill to create an arbitrary, ignorant and partisan press censorship should receive short shrift at the hands of a Democratic Congress before being done to death.

#### A NEW BRIDGE BILL.

The projectors of the New York and New Jersey bridge have decided upon the only wise course. They will have a new bill prepared at once, and will omit from it all the features criticised by Mr. CLEVELAND in his veto message. Such a bill should be passed without opposition or delay. It should become law in ample time to admit of the beginning of work upon the bridge this spring.

The bridge itself is a necessity. Its value to New York will be incalculable. Its worth to the whole country will be not less great. It will free commerce from a costly obstruction. It will annex the country's commercial capital to the continent. It will cheapen the work of importation and exportation alike. It will remove an obnoxious toll-gate from the highways of trade.

This company is ready to provide this greatly necessary path across the obstructing stream. The introduction at its instance of a bill stripped of the features objected to will be its proposal to do the work on terms to which there can be no possible objection.

Congress should accept the proposal at once. The whole country needs the bridge.

#### QUAY A REPUDIATOR.

Senator QUAY, of Pennsylvania, has made an assault upon the credit of the Government. He has announced himself in favor of repudiating the bonds which Mr. CARLISLE is about to issue. He throws doubt upon their validity and suggests that investors will take them at their peril.

Mr. QUAY as a Senator would have a vote on such a measure as that at which he hints. His announcement that he is willing to repudiate the Government's obligations is therefore of some importance. It may be that he is willing to introduce a bill repudiating the bonds after their sale. He may be willing to discredit the country and to bring upon it that odium which has attached to the States that have robbed their creditors, but it is to be hoped that not many of his fellow-Senators are of his way of thinking.

He evidently expects Republican support, for he calls on the protected manufacturers and their political allies to prevent the bond issue. He inflames their cupidity by telling them that if they strike a fatal blow at the country's credit and prevent it from borrowing money the taxes on the necessities of life which go to increase their wealth cannot be reduced.

So far this is QUAY's individual treachery. No one else has as yet had the temerity to propose repudiation and national disgrace to sustain the McKinley law. It is the wickedest onslaught on the nation that has been made since disunion was attempted in order to save

slavery. It is not to be supposed that many Republicans will follow QUAY, for as a rule Republicans are not the enemies of their country. But Mr. QUAY is evidently of the belief that Pennsylvania manufacturers are not unwilling to sacrifice the country's welfare for their own pocket. It is to be hoped that he will find himself mistaken, and that even the Populist vote is not so large in Pennsylvania as he thinks it is.

As to QUAY himself, no one who has followed the crooked and criminal course of this embezzler will be surprised to learn that he is willing to advise the Government to swindle its creditors.

#### RIGHT VICTORIOUS.

President TAPPAN, of the Park Commissioners, had a conference with Mayor GRIMM yesterday, after which he announced his agreement with the Mayor that the public opinion in favor of two speedway sidewalks ought to be recognized in legislation.

This may be regarded as a virtual settlement of the question. With the Mayor and two of the four Commissioners committed to this course it is hardly probable that it can be prevented. Commissioners STRAUS and CLAUSEN will be obliged to yield a tardy acquiescence.

Of course the bids made on the basis of the old plan are of no account. There must be new plans and a new advertising for bids. In making these plans the counsel of the landscape architect should be invoked. This is as desirable for the cutting away of the bluff as for the treatment of the river front.

The fact seems to be that the building of the speedway was at first treated as a matter in which nobody but the owners and drivers of trotting-horses could have any concern. The Mayor and the Commissioners have been enlightened now. Let there be no more mistakes of this nature. The people will insist on getting the most for all money expended for public parks.

#### THE REVOLT OF THE DAUGHTERS.

There are unmistakable signs in England that the example of social freedom that the young woman from America has set is working something like a revolt in what are known as genteel circles against the time-honored restrictions of English society. The independence of chaperons, the ability to take care of themselves and the general contempt which these Yankee girls have shown for "wall-flower" supervision without incurring any special dangers, and in most cases without exciting any scandal, have altogether awakened in the British maiden's breast a suspicion that the British matron, when her functions are extended beyond the afternoon tea to the rector, is superfluous if not annoying.

The indications of this reaction come to us through the multitudinous weekly organs of British conservatism and formalism in the shape of protests from "Many Years an English Mother" and "One of the British Gracchi" and "Justitia" herself. "What are our modest maidens coming to?" "Can such things be credible?" and "Where is this to end?" are some of the questions that we can see have broken from leaving courages like walls of warning.

But what are the incredible things that the maidens are coming to? Fortunately the matrons in their appeals to the press do not leave us wholly in the dark. One maiden of undoubted gentility and "indisputable connection" has been found driving a Yankee buckboard alone into a market town to get her own mail. Another whose father is actually in the Government service went to a matinee performance at Mr. DALY's Yankee theatre—unattended. Still another is mentioned in an evening reception talking botany to a man to whom she had never been introduced.

We can readily infer from this dread-ful state of things what the British maiden under the poisonous influence of Yankee example will do next. She will read WALT WHITMAN instead of SWINBURNE. She may even get married without settlements, and take it into her head to snub a titled lord.

And suppose she does! It may not injure to the comfort of the present group of buckramed British matrons, but may it not improve the prospective stock of them? Have we then found in America that a little less starch and a little more freedom have made comparisons of the American and English girls so disadvantageous to the former?

It is just possible that America is setting an example for Europe in its girls no less than in its men, and that it will presently be claimed by our fair cousins over sea that a society that is held to propriety by iron bands is not as free from dismal lapses into license as a society which trusts to womanhood even when young, and believes that freedom of conduct, where the heart is pure, does not lapse into vulgarity half so often as an unendurable formalism lapses into stupidity and despair.

When the House adjourned yesterday, after a day devoted to the sugar schedules, the wisest parliamentarians were quite unable to determine what it had voted to do. Some contended that it had decided to put all sugars on the free list, while others held that its duty would make refined sugar free while imposing a duty upon raw sugar. In all the confusion one thing was perfectly clear. The House stands by the doctrine that an article of common

necessity once on the free list must remain always on the free list, and that it is not the duty of the Government to pay anybody to engage in an unprofitable business. It voted down an amendment to reimpose the duty on sugar, and carried, by 155 to 69, an amendment completely abolishing the sugar bounties.

The Oneida County Grand Jury has formally recommended legislation to forbid the treatment of disease by form of ignorance which is known as "Christian Science." Certainly the State which forbids the treatment of disease by physicians whose competence has not been tested by a State board examination should do something to prevent ignorant fanatics who know nothing at all of the matter from taking charge of helpless persons sick unto death and depriving them of the services of a physician.

All that mass-meetings can do the woman-suffragists have done at Albion to induce the coming Constitutional Convention to strike the obnoxious word "male" from that clause of the Constitution which relates to the suffrage. But if the women of the State generally really wanted to vote their quiet influence would settle the question without agitation or effort. In that case there would be no occasion for mass-meetings.

PEPPER is cocksure that the Secretary of the Treasury has no legal authority to issue bonds, and he set forth his views in a speech in the Senate yesterday. Mr. CARLISLE will doubtless regret that PEPPER feels in this way, but he may be consoled by the thought that after all PEPPER is not yet recognized as indisputably the greatest lawyer in the country.

At last the American-built, American-armed, American-officered and American-manned Nitethery has sailed from Pernambuco for Rio. We may yet learn what the dynamite gun can do when handled by plucky young Americans who "mean business" when they fight.

#### PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

The news from the Nitethery has no engagement ring.

Rev. Dr. Talmage has joined the great mass of the unemployed.

Fire Commissioner ENNIS, of Brooklyn, has prefixed a "D" to his name.

Augustus St. Gaudens lies outside the breastworks because he made no breaches.

Corbett and Mitchell want to fight for cash. They have certainly received checks enough already.

There have been times when Mr. Vilas, of Wisconsin, would have been glad of a bare majority.

Count Zdzislav Komorowski speaks six languages. He thus has no difficulty in disguising the truth.

Rumor, a dame who is no respecter of persons, says that Mme. Purginelli called the Signor now "Hoboken hussy."

There is at least one person in Hawaii who has proved that he is worthy of annexation to this country. His name is Dole.

The Emperor of Germany has become interested in the American game of poker. His Pouterney Biglow at the bottom of this?

Jan 11 in order for some magazine of literary reminiscences to print an article by Lillian Russell on Huguenots that have helped me.

They are having exciting times at Coney Island. Yesterday McKane was put on trial, and the island was so shaken that a two-story house fell down.

Minister Mendonca now announces that the Nitethery was never intended for fighting. Somewhat similar news comes up from Florida regarding Mr. Charles Mitchell.

Wheeler H. Peckham, just nominated to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, is almost as devoted to sequestration as ever Mr. Evans was. The other day, speaking of shearing lamb in Wall street, he said: "They aren't," returned the latter, "the epidemics." The ordinary man would have said, "Without cutting them."

Mr. St. Gaudens has been put out of temper by the failure of the United States Senate to appreciate the beauty of his model of America. If Mr. St. Gaudens is open to advice he will abandon the nude and give us a spirited reproduction of the loquacious form of poker.

Landlady—Do you like your steak rare, sir? New Boarder—Yes, ma'am; rare as once a month.—Boston Courier.

An old dyspeptic looks crusty when he finds out that the pie he had the night before does not agree with him.—Pleasant.

It depends entirely upon how much she has whether or not it embarrasses a woman to have her hair combed down.—Athens Globe.

Fog—Come, Fing, have a smoke. Fing—I'll die first. Fog—Oh, well, every man has his liking. I'll do my smoking before I die.—Boston Transcript.

"Jumpers! It's getting to be a horridly poor man, isn't he?" "Yes, poor fellow," he thought a patent fuel-vender; "poor fellow!"—Detroit Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland's feeling towards his Hawaiian contemporary is not that of "In equal scale weighing delight and Dole," as "Hamlet" has it, but rather, with Watts: "Hark! from the tombs a Doleful sound."—Philadelphia Ledger.

#### Absence of Temptation.

(From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.)

Millionaires who fear the income tax because it would tempt them to commit perjury do not worry. Their incomes are largely derived from corporate securities, the dividends on which may be ascertained without consulting them. Hence their morality, of which they are so solicitous, will not suffer from the awful strain.

#### AGAINST A FOUR-HEADED COMMISSION.

Strong Protest by Seth Low.

To the Hon. Hamilton Fish, Chairman of the Committee on Cities.

My Dear Mr. Fish: As the question of reorganizing the Police Department of New York is under discussion, I venture to express the hope that the outcome of it will be a Police Department presided over by one Police Commissioner, and in addition a non-partisan Board of Elections. This is not an unduly system, and it has the great advantage of relieving the Police Department of the only duty which connects it directly with the political activities of the people. As human nature is constituted, to lodge large control of the election machinery upon the police is not so good a thing as to take the election machinery out of politics as it is to take the Police Department in. For this reason, if for no other, a Board of Elections charged with that specific duty, and so constituted as to represent fairly the political divisions of the electorate, is a better arrangement than to devolve upon the Police Department a duty so foreign to its natural sphere.

On the other hand, the proper duties of the Police Department can be better performed by one man than by a commission. Until it becomes wise to place an army under the charge of four generals, it would not be wise to place a Police Department under the control of four men. There is, in the first place, a great loss of responsibility as towards the community; and in the second place there is great uncertainty and inconsistency in administration. The founders of this Republic committed all the great administrative offices of the General Government to a single head. Our cities do not show their wisdom in departing from this practice. They rather illustrate their lack of wisdom, which is the more evident from the fact that they depart from it instead of following so great an example. Respectfully,

New York, Jan. 18, 1894. SETH LOW.

#### LOCAL NOTES.

According to a young woman of the Four Hundred out last year there were ninety-seven debutantes this season. The addition of marriageable men to the circle in which these young girls move is only natural. Every year sees an increasing number of debutantes and a decreasing number of eligible men. The marriage question to-day in Fifth Avenue homes is confronted by a mathematical condition, not a theory.

A shrewd Harlem dealer is advertising ladies' skates that require twenty minutes to put on.

The airshaft is steadily coming to the fore as a conservator of peace and domestic happiness. It is at once the telephone, the phonograph and the whispering gallery of the modern flat, and no self-respecting apartment dweller forgets for a moment its ever-open ear.

A young husband did wrong, as all young husbands do, and the first quarrel of the newly wed couple was upon that last night. But so was the airshaft. She could only upbraid him in whispers; she didn't dare cry out and call him to account, for to do so she was there; and he, poor devil, could only reply in gestures. One minute of this whispering quarrel was too much for them; the picture of two excited persons having a dumb-show quarrel was too funny to stand, and a glance into each other's eyes brought a burst of laughter and the quarrel was over.

That little stretch of rugged ground between the Riverside Drive and the Hudson is a great trying place for lovers these bright days. The bluff completely hides them from the driving crowd, and the one narrow path winds through lonesome lanes all the way from Eighty-first street up to Grant's tomb, two miles away. The walk, by the way, is one of the most beautiful and least known in New York.

Overheard in a Fifth Avenue stage: "I know Marjorie is really in love with him." "How can you tell?" "Because she never lets him know her frowns or candy."

"Do you know," said a Chicago man who comes to New York frequently, "what seems to me to be the most striking thing about New York? It isn't your Broadway or Twenty-third street or Fifth Avenue, your Battery or Bowery—Chicago has all these in fact or in embryo or in suggestion. What I wonder at is the active employment of old age. You find graybeards employed on your horse-cars, in your elevated railroad ticket offices—and look there! there's a Western Union messenger boy who fifty years old he is by day. And then see the old men and the old women competing with kids in knickerbockers in the sale of newspapers! These are the sights of New York to a Chicago man. We have no use for old age out there."

Three tall, elderly, gray-bearded men stood in the lobby of a Broadway hotel yesterday gazing at the turmoil of New York's great thoroughfares. "They look like Kansas Populists," remarked a man at the hotel clerk. "They aren't," returned the latter, "they are Utah populists." It turned out that they were Mormon elders on their way to